

Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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For Zion's Herald.

1

FENIANISM, THE NEW MASK OF POPERY.

The African Bushman, when he goes to hunt the ostrich, robes himself in the plumage of one already captured, and by imitating the screams and gambols of his game, succeeds in getting near enough to transfix it with his poisoned arrow. Romanism has done the same, in getting near enough to transfix America with its poisoned arrow.

Romanism has ever been the deadly antagonist of both civil and religious liberty all the world over. Those very men who are now in this country, such ardent worshippers of liberty, and who are so impatient to draw the sword to secure liberty the land of their birth, only a little while ago were collecting contributions to fit out the brigades of rascals who left Ireland, bidden and blessed by their priests on a crusade in favor of the Pope, and against the liberties of Italy. They would rivet the chains of the most degrading and cruel slavery upon the hands of such patriots as Garibaldi, while they would go on their knees to Garibaldi, to secure the liberation of a rabid pro-slavery traitor like John Mitchell.

We are far from asserting that every Roman Catholic in the land is an enemy to liberty or a traitor to the glorious flag around which so many of them have nobly fought and died; but this we do say, that just to the extent that he is loyal and true to his country, he is false and hostile to the Pope. We are too intensely Protestant to countenance the slightest degree of sympathy against any man on account of his religious opinions. We claim for our Catholic citizens all the liberties that we demand for ourselves. We would not require his children in our common schools to read from a version of the Scriptures which their priests did not approve, nor repeat the Lord's Prayer or Ten Commandments, in a form unauthorized by their church. But when I hear Fenian orators in the city of Boston, in a public meeting, openly declare that it was the object of their order, not only to liberate their brethren in Ireland but to elect a good Roman Catholic President of these United States; when I see them doing their utmost to involve this nation in a war with England, opening the way for Louis Napoleon to carry over his infamous schemes for securing the supremacy of the Latin race, which made as practised in the case of Tahiti and Madagascar, the subjugation of the world to the Papacy; then we would say to every lover of the Papacy, "We fancy we can see the redoubtable Archbishop of Tuam, as he reads this leader in the Times, with a sardonic smile upon his face exclaiming, Why, John Bull, what a huge calf you always are!"

In Ireland, it is loyal and royal to the back bone. It whines most pitifully over the sorrows of poor Ireland, because her fair soul is so seldom pressed by the foot of her "Most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria." One of the great forces of the day is to find the London Times, the Jupiter Tonans of bunglings in a long pompous article give grave consideration to this sad grievance of the sister kingdom, and prescribing as a sovereign remedy for all her woes, that some union of the blood royal should spend a few weeks every summer in lakes or shooting amongst the beautiful woods and flocks of sheep and neglected island. We fancy we can see the redoubtable Archbishop of Tuam, as he reads this leader in the Times, with a sardonic smile upon his face exclaiming, Why, John Bull, what a huge calf you always are!

In Ireland, but little effort is made to conceal the true character of this movement. Every true son of the order believes as devoutly that Fenianism is Popery, as he does in the real presence of the consecrated wafer. He will curse the Queen of England to a place deeper and hotter than Purgatory. He will hire bald singers to parade the streets of Romish towns, and bawl their savage gullies of poetry or music, but compensating for their absence by breathing out slaughter against Protestantism. Take the following stanza as a specimen:

Remember well those bloody stripes,
Remember all you can—
The floods of tears the orphan wifes,
Poisonous snakes—
To you we owe a host of griefs,
And grieves we'll e'er deplore,
But soon led on by our brave chiefs,
We'll stomp you all to shambles.

We will pour down his bladders of whisky that "never saw the eye of a gauger," and other sentiments in honor of his co-religionists, that for blood-thirstiness, would send the cold chills through the heart of a Dabonehang man. Take the following toast as an example: "It was found in manuscript, in a book, the Minutes of a Fenian Lodge, captured by the British government: "Here's to—. Long may he live; but may it till he sees chaps built ten miles long and seven miles broad; built with Protestant bones; thatched with ministers' skins, whitewashed with their blood, and their back bones for scrapers at their doors."

They statesmen make a great and dangerous mistake when they fancy that by pitting this Fenian wolf, and throwing him a bone to gnaw, that the many excellent ones, should be cause for wonder. Most of the inappropriate forms of expression so frequently used by some, arise from misapprehension of their true relations toward God or man. Public prayer has two sides, as it were, one looking up to the Creator, the other out toward fellow creatures. Whatever has regard to only one of these aspects, is usually defective and to be avoided. Thus, before the Lord, we are needy, helpless suppliants; but he who remembers this alone, in the general assembly, and forgets the presence of others, will be likely to commit great improprieties, while he thinks solely or chiefly of those about him will fall into shocking irreverence by indulging in exhortation, or appearing to impart information to the Almighty. A true view of the case seems to be this: The leader is to be the mouthpiece of the desires of all, or of the desires which at least the greater part of those who unite may be expected to cherish. Hence anything applicable to himself alone is decidedly out of place. Petitions should be either such as people are prepared to join in, or such as they may be led to join in, though a little in advance of present expression. It is from this circumstance that public prayer becomes one of the most important means of religious instruction. But the limits of this article forbid enlargement upon the point.

Doubtless the inquiry has arisen in the minds of many, as they have witnessed the long-continued and repeated supplications of some zealous Christian; "Why this pertinacity, this violent struggle?" Comparatively few, judging from appearances, have clear ideas as to its purpose. Impartiality is called for rather from the necessities of our own nature, the requirements of our mental constitution, than from anything else. We must conceive him to be always abundantly willing, as well as able, to implore fully the richest blessings; nor does he need urging to mercy, tending to tenderness. We are to be made willing to receive, not God to give. Are we deeply penetrated with a sense of need? If not, continued prayer may serve to impress upon us an entire, far-reaching dependence. Are we prepared to accept the length and breadth of responsibility which an answer to our petition would impose? Is this heartily included in the request? If not, while we wait upon Him there may be a revelation of the hidden lack, a perception of the full import of our desire. This multiplicity of words and intense mental effort may also be made necessary by the state of those in whose presence, or for whom the prayer is made. But we cannot perceive why, in asking for personal favors, any one who is completely filled with a purpose to know and do God's will should need protracted or laborious pleading. Does not very much of the importunity commonly practiced now lack of faith, or ignorance of God's method in bestowment of blessings?

Another interesting question in connection with this subject is, "How far may the aid of the Holy Ghost be relied upon?" To any extent, and the more fully the better. That which man composes, however elegant and smooth, may no higher than the roof; but whatever the Spirit dictates, is before the words are framed. The fullest inspiration, however, is in no way inconsistent with any preparation that may be needed to secure unembarrassed mental action; neither is any one at liberty to suppose the Spirit absent because of hesitancy in speech, or lack of pleasurable emotion. The power which the Holy Ghost alone supplies is, after all, the crowning excellence of public prayer. Whatever else is lacking, this should be found present, and he who possesses this, need not fear to serve as mouthpiece for those thoughts, which will be inclined to treat lightly.

The one to which we could call attention just at present is this—the tendency to listen rather than to join. In a liturgy no charm of novelty calls off the attention of the reader from the full import of each earnest phrase; but where smoothly flowing sentences, and even striking, fall successively on the air, the mind unaware, and sometimes unavoidably taken by the attitude of a spectator. For this reason, if for nothing else, there should be a rigid censorship applied to the style made use of in this part of sanctuary and social worship. Our danger demands a stern check upon those who weave so frequently the artificial flowers of rhetoric, perfumed with poetry, into the garland with which they crown God's altars. Studied ornament and elaborate figures should be represented as strongly as coarse or ungrammatical expressions. Most assuredly they are as inappropriate in the pulpit as operatic singing in the choir, or fashionable folly in the pew. Why? Because, like them, it calls off the mind inevitably from the pure and simple devotion fitting for the place and hour. Let those who enjoy such prayers examine carefully the sources of their enjoyment, and we think they will find a large element wholly foreign to what is legitimate to the exercise. Let them separate carefully the elements taken in hearing finely cut, elegantly polished sentences, from the true benefit gained by communing with God, and doubtless they will be surprised at the trifling result. We do not say but that there is sincere petition and even vitalizing faith in the heart of one who has become habituated to the offering of highly ornamental prayers, but we are convinced that it is difficult for an honest, earnest Christian to be perplexed and distracted by them. Hence we call upon those who have glided into this attractive fault, of it, is declared to be a memorial of God's intercession for the salvation of Israel.

Taking these passages as we find them, and it is possible that at the first glance we might not see clearly that anything more was designed by the initiates of the Order, and prevents the gentle outflowing, uprising of the whole nature to God, is a serious defect; on the account extreme and sudden fluctuations of

voice are as much to be avoided as monotony. Such gross errors as vociferating like the priests of Baal on Mount Carmel, or stringing along stereotyped phrases in unvarying order, we need not stop to notice. Enough has been said to show clearly that the mere throwing aside of prescribed forms does not, by any means, release us from the difficulties that encompass this important branch of service. How could it be otherwise, where so much is left to individual ability and personal characteristics? Let us glance briefly at the distinctive qualities that go to make up a proficient in the exercise of public prayer.

Good judgment is needed. This secures appropriate length, together with adaptation in style and manner to the occasion, and directs to a proper selection of subjects; it prevents a man from waxing eloquent before his Maker, or intruding a pert and flippancy tongue into the most sacred moments granted to mortals. Included, perhaps, under this would be found, and particularly with those in whose presence the prayer is made. To one thus armed, the words best suited to their state, the thoughts most apt, framed in forms most congenial, would be instantly suggested.

Facility and correctness of expression are required, that the minds of others may not be drawn off from the petition to the words in which it is clumsy clothed. All have experienced the sympathy excited when a person is painfully embarrassed, or have been shocked and tortured to hear the simplest rules of grammar recklessly set at nought. No one should be compelled to make such needless sacrifices in order to claim the promises that hallow combining supplication.

The supposition is founded on the fact that in the references to the Passover in the later scriptures, and especially in the prophecies, the typical idea of the Passover seems to appear as existing among the Jews.

And in the New Testament the allusions to the blood of sprinkling, to the lamb slain, and to the use of unleavened bread, prove that from the first the people of Israel understood that the purpose and intent of the Passover was more than a memorial service.

More or less clearly the devout Jew saw in the Passover a representation of the spiritual deliverance which God had in view, and those who remembered among his services, and at the same time it was to him that was the object of their order, not only to liberate their brethren in Ireland but to elect a good Roman Catholic President of these United States; when I see them doing their utmost to involve this nation in a war with England, opening the way for Louis Napoleon to carry over his infamous schemes for securing the supremacy of the Latin race, which made as practised in the case of Tahiti and Madagascars, the subjugation of the world to the Papacy; then we would say to every lover of the Papacy, "We fancy we can see the redoubtable Archbishop of Tuam, as he reads this leader in the Times, with a sardonic smile upon his face exclaiming, Why, John Bull, what a huge calf you always are!"

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MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.
FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS IN NEW YORK.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—At the annual election held November 27, the following list of officers and managers were elected by the society. Their term of service commences January 1.

Rev. BISHOP MORRIS, President;
Rev. BISHOP JAMES, 1st Vice President;
Rev. BISHOP SCOTT, 2d " "
Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON, 3d "
Rev. BISHOP CURRY, 4th "
Rev. BISHOP AMES, 5th "
Rev. BISHOP CLARKE, 6th "
Rev. BISHOP THOMAS, 7th "
Rev. BISHOP KINGSLY, 8th "
Mr. JOHN D. C. CANNON, 9th "
Mr. ENOCH L. FANCHER, 10th "
Hon. MOSES L. ODELL, 11th "
Rev. DR. DANIEL L. ROSS, 12th "
Rev. DR. R. H. BARNES, 13th "
Rev. DR. D. C. CRAWFORD, 14th "
Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary;
Rev. W. E. HARVEY, M. A., Assistant Cor. Secy.;
Rev. D. S. COOPER, D. D., Associate Cor. Secy.;
Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D., Treasurer;
Rev. DAVID TERRY, Recording Secretary.

Bishops Thomas A. Morris; Edmund S. Jones, Levi Scott, Matthew Simpson, Cimon B. Coker, Edward R. Ames, Davis W. Clark, Edward Thompson, Calvin King, John D. C. Cannon, D. D., David Terry, Joseph Holdich, D. D., James W. D. D., George R. Crooks, D. D., James A. Turner, D. D., John H. Oakeshaw, Stephen Crowell, D. D., Dr. D. C. Crawford, Daniel Curry, D. D., A. C. Ross, R. S. Foster, D. D., Heman Bangs, H. B. Ridgway, James A. Ayers, Albert S. Hensel, George Hughes, Francis H. Jones, M. B. Odeell, W. D. Shattock, L. P. Pease, M. A., John Fletcher, William A. Cox, Wm. Truslow, Enoch L. Fancher, Samuel P. Patterson, James H. Tait, Moses F. Odell, Timothy A. Howe, Hinman M. Forman, George W. Hall, Henry Baker, John H. Oakeshaw, John M. McLean, Wm. W. Wailes, James Little, James Bishop, Harold Doller, John French, John H. Oakeshaw, Stephen Crowell, J. McCoy, Oliver Hoyt, Charles G. North, Gilbert Hoyt, Wm. H. Chapman, Wm. H. Chapman, Charles H. Fellow, W. W. Cornell.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held in the city of Boston, on Sunday, December 2, 1865.

The arrangements for making, we anticipate one of the most important meetings ever held. We suggest that our friends, meditating a visit to Washington or about that time, will con-

cern themselves principally with the meetings of this proposed grand occasion by making their arrangements accordingly. One thing is certain, and that is that the Baltimore brethren know how to extend a hearty greeting to all.

CHURCHES FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE IN LOUISIANA.—We are in receipt of the following telegram from Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans: "I have this day, November 21, secured to the colored Methodists all the churches in Louisiana by the written relinquishment of Rev. Dr. C. C. Coker."

A SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND.—We have a note from one, whom we extract: "I thank God, and thank you and the Missionary Board, for the generous sum of missionary money you have called upon us for the ap-

proaching year. I don't know whether it will be used to recruit our Conference or not, but you may be as-

sured that, as far as I have any influence, the effort shall be an extraordinary one."

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Methodism was early introduced into Western Massa- chusetts—I mean that part of it included in the Springfield, Holyoke, and New Haven, Hampshire, and a portion of Berkshire Counties, comprising a territory of about sixty miles in length, and fifty in width, and divided the country by the Connecticut River. Three Conferences were held in this territory before the year 1800. The first was held at Springfield, Sept. 8, 1794; the second, at the same place, Sept. 19, 1797; the third at Granville, Sept. 19, 1799.

This was the largest Conference ever convened in New England, fifty-four ministers being present, and the number passed to the spirit land, except Daniel Webb, of the Providence Conference, who was received at this time into the traveling connection. The old house is still standing where the Conference and other meetings were originally held in it. Most of the people in the vicinity attend church at Bradford, about four miles distant. Here we have a good society, which at present, under the labors of Bro. J. C. Gaylord, is making a rapid degree of pro- gress. The work on the circuit, and property has entirely removed, D. P. Robinson, in addition to his previous generous donations, giving \$700 of some revenue to the cause.

Two houses of worship are in process of erection on the District—one for the Ashbury Chapel Society, in Springfield, and one at Easthampton—both of which, we trust, will be completed early in the next Conference year.

At Shelburn Falls, where our meeting had been suspended for several years, we have again opened our house of worship, and Bro. D. K. Miller is laboring here with great energy and success. This territory is a most cheering state of things, under the labors of Bro. F. C. Morse. At Belcherville, we organized a society last April, which is proving most the minister of God's Word. The Gospel is spreading a rapid degree of prosperity. The work on the circuit, and property has entirely removed, D. P. Robinson, in addition to his previous generous donations, giving \$700 of some revenue to the cause.

A District Sunday School Conference was recently held at Belcherville, which was largely attended. Nearly all the schools on the District were represented, and it was a season of special interest. It will greatly contribute to the advancement of the Sunday School cause.

Our membership is 3459, with 67 probationers. Forty-three preachers are employed, and nearly all of them are prospering in their charge.

The average receipts of the preachers last year were about \$650. We hope to exceed that amount the present year. We raised for the Missionary cause last year \$244,600. We hope to exceed, to raise more than \$300 per year on the proportion of the million dollars recently appropriated to the church by the General Mission Com-

mittee. We need more of the Holy Spirit's influence. May a Pentecostal shower come on all the churches! Nov. 25.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS, AND THANKS- GIVING DINNERS.

MR. EDITOR:—A great many sermons will be preached next Thanksgiving Day. But there will be comparatively few listeners; probably not one half that listen to our Sabbath sermons. Why do not our members and friends stand more generally, or else vote to excuse the minister from preaching? There is more labor bestowed on most Thanksgiving sermons than on both sermons for the Sabbath; and yet how few show that they appreciate the extra labor thus imposed on their pastor. Topics of grave import are there discussed more fully than at any other time, questions on which the preacher has bestowed much careful thought; and he here offers us the ripe fruit of his toil; but we are too indifferent to go and take it. These things ought not to be. Let us make an extra effort to attend, even if our dinner is a little later. It will not relish the worse for the sake of thought and hunger. Even if it did, would it not be to neglect the spiritual and intellectual for the gratification of sensual? The directing our thoughts an hour to causes for which we are not responsible, is a sacrifice of conscience for Thanksgiving Day than the devoting of the gifts which Providence has showered upon us. Let the fathers and the mothers and the children all attend as fully as on the Sabbath day, and they will not receive less leave.

But there is another thought that I wish to present on this subject. There are many that will not preach next Thanksgiving Day. But then will be comparatively few listeners; probably not one half that listen to our Sabbath sermons. Why do not our members and friends stand more generally, or else vote to excuse the minister from preaching? There is more labor bestowed on most Thanksgiving sermons than on both sermons for the Sabbath; and yet how few show that they appreciate the extra labor thus imposed on their pastor. Topics of grave import are there discussed more fully than at any other time, questions on which the preacher has bestowed

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Secret prayer is also a divinely appointed means of grace. "When thou prayest enter into thy closet," etc., is the injunction of the Master. Christ set the example of retiring from the multitude and from his own disciples, to pray in secret. We do not believe there is much real piety—hardly any vital godliness—where professing Christians have no place and no heart for secret prayer. No amount of church going, or religious reading, can be a substitute for this important means of grace. Those who do not habitually pray in secret, fail of that divine strengthening which all receive who are accustomed to meet and commune with their Lord and Master in the secret place of prayer.

Praching the gospel is a divinely appointed means of grace. Prayer meetings are good—class meetings are also profitable, and should not be neglected; but precious as they are, they should never be substituted for the preaching of the word, and never be allowed to usurp the place in our religious habits which all receive who are accustomed to meet and commune with their Lord and Master in the secret place of prayer.

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We recommend that our readers on that day everywhere, remember the poor and needy, and try to make it to them a day of cheerful thanksgiving. Do not forget in your charitable offerings any wounded or disabled soldier, or soldiers' widows and orphans in your vicinity, who may stand in need of your blessing. We should go to it to meet God. He will be at the place where his word is to be proclaimed before we reach it. We should go not merely to hear an eloquent sermon, but to worship God and obtain grace from him. Being there, if the sermon is eloquent, we may enjoy it; yet if it be not eloquent, but plain and simple, we should go to honor God in attending upon his own gracious appointment. We should never let that institution depreciate in our estimation. We say, Honor it, and God will honor you. Wait upon it because God ordained it to you, and he will bless and strengthen you. The profit to your soul will not be according to the amount of pleasure you receive from the delivery of the discourses, nor from the amount of excitement which the preacher may arous by his pungent appeals or thrilling recitals, but according to the amount of grace which God imparts to your faithful trusting believing heart. They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, not those who wait upon the preacher, nor upon the exciting circumstances.

While you remember the poor at home, think also of the woes and wants of the suffering freedmen. Send to heaven an earnest prayer in their behalf, and when an opportunity presents itself, for their own and the Lord's sake, as far as in your power, do them the good they need.

We have had many appeals in behalf of different objects sent us for publication, calling for charitable contributions on the National Thanksgiving Day, which we have been obliged to decline, as they tend rather to confuse the minds of our readers, and turn their contributions from objects equally needy, and more especially entitled to their immediate attention. We would, however, say to all, Be faithful stewards of the manifold blessings which a kind Prov-

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1865.

EPICUREAN ACCOUNTS have been more mostly sent out to our faithful agents the preachers. We hope the can- vass for new subscribers and the collections from the old ones will commence at once and be pushed vigorously. Scarce any thing has been done in our behalf since last winter; but our interest is now so great again we trust this year's important interest will not be waived for matters that may as well be attended to at another time.

As we shall commence sending to new subscribers imme- diately on their reception, and make no charge for the remain- ing December numbers, but we cannot supply any prior to the time of entering their names. All ready!

THE MEANS OF GRACE.

God ordinarily imparts his grace to man, not directly, but by his Spirit through the instrumentality of means. Doubtless if he saw fit, he could do this directly, with no conditions or means intervening; but as he has adopted another method, and ordained certain means as channels through which to make his gracious influences flow to the hearts of men, faith would lead us to say that such a method is most appropriate for us; and that God established it because we saw it was best. It is undoubtedly necessary to bring men into an active state of obedience to some law or principle, before even grace can do them any good. The right use of grace can do them much good. The blessings of health, of knowledge, of virtue, of wealth, and of social influence, are all dependent more or less upon the proper use of means. He who would reap in autumn, in the spring must sow his seed. He who would avail himself of the various forces of nature must call to his aid the use of natural and artificial agents. So when God requires the use of means to obtain his grace, he does not depart from his general plan in nature and providence.

All Christian people chearfully resort to the use of means, when they would obtain grace. If we examine carefully the means now used in the churches, we shall find them to consist of two classes—ones divinely appointed, and the other introduced by man. Find-

ing certain means of human appointment beneficial,

men have continued to use them, until in some instances they seem to have been exalted above the divine, the former nearly or quite superseding the latter. We should naturally suppose that these means which the all-wise, all-good, and all-merciful God originally intended to aid us in securing salvation, would be more appropriate and more convenient than any which we have devised.

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CONCERNING THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—On the 30th ult. the President revoked all orders suspending the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, the District of Columbia, the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. It will be a source of pride to the Missourians that their State is so reasonably purged that it is not included in the exceptions. Thus the President has made her an example for her sister States. Looking to her they will see disloyalty extirpated from offices of trust and from the ballot box.

POLITICAL.

In the State Senate of Missouri a bill to make treasonous was read twice, on the 24th ult., and committed to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that no person shall address another by the title "rebel"; that no person shall wear uniform or insignia denoting official position in the rebel service; these and other provisions to be enforced by fines, one half to go to the informer and the other to the school fund.

Messrs. Howard and Parsons were elected United States Senators in joint convention of the Alabama Legislature, on the 28th ult.

The Florida State Convention adjourned sine die, on the 7th ult. The election of State officers was to take place on the 29th.

The Virginia Legislature met last Monday.

The North Carolina Legislature passed the Congressional Amendment abolishing slavery, on the 1st.

The platform of the Louisiana Democracy has for two of its planks—compensation for emancipation, and "this is a government of white people."

ITEMS.

The Treasury Department has possession of the plate or the counterfoil stamps of the five-hundred-dollar ten-cent notes were printed. It appears that the plate is an electrotype from a lead impression of the genuine.

A lot of material for making counterfeit twenty-five cent notes has been seized near Philadelphia.

The German farmers of Texas have again raised a superior cotton crop. It brings a higher price than that cultivated by slave labor.

The Charleston Courier says there are signs of a negro insurrection in South Carolina. The freedom refuse to contract for labor longer than January, when they say affairs will change; and they are trading pigs and fowls for powder and gunpowder.

In former years 65,000 tons of coffee were imported to the United States from Brazil. Brazil is the greatest coffee-producing country in the world.

Last year 900 new buildings were put up in Chicago. Six of them cost \$100,000 each. The aggregate cost of the 900 dwellings was \$6,000,000.

The Fenian pay \$1,000 per month for their headquarters building in New York.

Nineteen vessels were fitted out for the rebels, in British ports, during the war. Five of these hoisted the Confederate flag. The others were stopped.

Four hundred workmen were discharged at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, on the 30th ult.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of all soldiers imprisoned for desertion.

President Johnson wrote to Gov. Holden that "The result of the recent elections in North Carolina has greatly damaged the prospects of that State in the restoration of its governmental relations."

The President is said to have returned the estimates of one of the Secretaries three times, with peremptory orders to "cut them down."

Brighton Young and his associates open new offices of the government, and are drilling their followers into efficient military organization.

The Burlington, Vt., Manufacturing Company has purchased the peat bed surrounding Colchester Pond, with about 100 acres of land, for \$11,000, with a view of using the peat in the manufacture of iron.

The Prussian Government accuses Massachusetts of enlisting Prussian subjects by compulsion and fraud, and demands an explanation from the United States. A commission is to meet at Washington and investigate the matter.

There are now at the University of Virginia two hundred and thirty students, nearly all of whom were in the rebel army during the war.

Brighton Ambush, the celebrated lion tamer, died in Philadelphia last Wednesday very suddenly. He was a native of New York.

Recently a Richmond church, in delivering a funeral discourse, had occasion to make use of the expression, "sleeping upon the couch of death," which, as an illustration, would be regarded by a sensible man as quite apposite and to the purpose. Not so, however, to the husband of the deceased; for he waited upon the clergyman and demanded an apology for having insinuated that his wife died on a couch!

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, having lost \$60,000 by the Morgan raid in June, 1864, sued J. W. Widespoon, a returned Morgan officer, attached his land and got judgment from a circuit for the whole sum. He appeals the case.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has established an eating house and library where men can get a cup of coffee and a plate of soup for five cents, and spend their evenings in reading. It is a good substitute for the drab shop.

Some thirty or forty copper veins, some of them extending several miles, have been discovered at Starkboard, Vt., and steps have been taken to work them.

FORIGN MISCELLANY.

The JAMAICA INSURRECTION ENDED.—The outbreak among the Jamaica negroes has been entirely suppressed.

The numbers of rebels that have been hung, 2,000, and 1,000 have been killed by the military. The English people now deplore the guilt of the government in oppressing the blacks, while little has been done to elevate them; they have been left in ignorance, and without employment.

The Daily News thinks that the dispatches from Jamaica prove that the fury we denounce in savages can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers as thoroughly as by Indians or Cossacks. This insurrection is a warning to the South not to drift to the rescue of despotism.

At a meeting in New York last week, Rev. Dr. Chenevix Trench, who had arrived from an eminent resident of England, (George Thompson, probably,) who believes the revolt originated in the South to destroy confidence in the negro. He has facts upon which to base his assertion.

THE PEOPLE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN protested against being held as a part of the Danish kingdom. Austria, in concert with Germany, in conjunction with the German Confederation, listened to the protest, and wreaked the dominions from the kingdom of Denmark. The inhabitants of Schleswig desired the Duke of Augustenburg, for their ruler. Prussia, with the consent of Austria, interceding, standing the protest of other German States, urges the government of Schleswig, and the Prussian Commissioners have announced that a military force will be used to prevent the inhabitants of Schleswig from recognizing the Duke of Augustenburg, or other person, as having authority in the Duchy. The free city of Frankfort have denounced this usurpation of Austria and Prussia. These two powers in turn remonstrated to the Senate of Frankfort against what they called coarse attacks, and threatened the Mayor and Senate with intervention should further meetings of delegates be permitted. The Frankfort Senate energetically rejects the demands made upon it, and calls for a general conference, which allows no member of the German Confederation to intervene in the sovereign rights of other German States, and expresses the determination to uphold its independence.

It has been agreed by the Prussian and other German powers to give some persons titles pertaining to royal dignity to the King of Prussia in Schleswig and the Emperor of Austria in Holstein. Bavaria and other German States have agreed to propose to the Federal Diet that the Holstein estate be convoked, and that Schleswig be incorporated into Germany, and that the Confederation pay the expense of the late Danish war.

AMERICAN CRITIC.—The London News says that if the Washington Government pursues a moderate course as to the Alabama claims, it would seem difficult to limit the extent of the probable flow of British capital into American securities, new and old, for there is evidence on every side that the result of the civil war has raised the prestige and credit of America and her enterprises higher than they ever stood before.

THE PENDING CLAIMS.—When Earl Russell refused to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, Mr. Adams withdrew that proposition, leaving Mr. Russell to suggest another way. Referring to Mr. Russell's proposal to submit certain questions to a commission, Mr. Adams asks, What questions? Mr. Russell was obliged to make the ridiculous confession that he did not know what questions, and asked time to consider. There the master rested at last accounts.

MEXICO.—President Juarez wrote, on the 3d ult., that the French had evacuated Chihuahua, and he was about to return to the city of Chihuahua to re-establish the Na-

tional Government. The Imperialists had also evacuated the State of Sinaloa, the last French soldier having embarked at Mazatlan. Much ill feeling exists between the French at Matamoras and the Americans on the opposite side of the river.

The Americans are charged with firing into a French steamer. Previous to the 14th ult. Maximilian's wife started for Yucatan. Her reception by the people was tame. The French at Matamoras have been reinforced by 1,200 troops.

Foreign Items.

Mr. Stephens, the Head Centurion of the Fenians in Ireland, was arrested in Dublin on the 11th ult.

The London Times thinks that, it is for the American Government to prosecute Wadell, of the Shenandoah, under British law, or claim him under the extradition treaty. It would not pity Wadell if he should be convicted of a felony at common law.

The Spanish outrages upon Chile are the subject of discussion among the English press. The feeling is that England, France and the United States should teach Spain that her practice of levying black mail must cease.

The annexation party in Canada is said to be growing stronger.

Many people in Paris have killed themselves by using alcohol as a preventive of cholera.

Mr. Bean—S. L. Loring—H. L. Moore—F. C. Green—J. M. F. G. Moore—L. J. Cooper—H. M. Foster—S. Gross—H. M. Grew—L. Jagger—H. L. Kelley—J. D. King—S. Kelly—G. Newson—L. M. Miller—W. Wilder—O. G. Winslow—W. Worthen—G. Wingate—O. R. Wilson.

Book Concern Notices.

HISTORY OF RATIONALISM: Embracing a Survey of the History of Protestant Theology. By JOHN F. HORN. Second A. & C. Black, 1865, £5.00.

The history of Rationalism is traced through all its stages of development down to the present time. The whole period covered is about two centuries. The author is the author of Rationalism during that time, he has been the object of much attention.

The authorship of the book is attributed to him by the Messrs. Bell and Duggett and dealers in Family Medicines.

SOPHIE MAY, author of the famous Story Studies, writes for THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, of which OLIVER OTT is Editor.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT for the children will be a copy of THE Little Corporal, published in Chicago by Alfred L. Sewell, Col. Formby's PRESTY pronounces it "The great children's paper of America." Only one dollar.

THE GREAT GERMAN HELMUTTEIN is the only reliable volume which will cater to the needs of the Throat, Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Diaphragm, Asthma, and Consumption in its first stages. Price per bottle, \$2.00.

THE MEDICAL RECORD is the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during the winter, thus giving constant trouble to the pulmonary membranes, paroxysms of coughing, fits of sneezing, etc. These remedies restore the body against the inclemencies of the winter.

DR. H. D. MEAD.

BY TODAY DISEASES and Ailments of the Chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHIC, or Lung Lozenges, are of great value. In Cough, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking or public, singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

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THE MEDICAL RECORD is the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during the winter, thus giving constant trouble to the pulmonary membranes, paroxysms of coughing, fits of sneezing, etc. These remedies restore the body against the inclemencies of the winter.

DR. H. D. MEAD.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS IN NEW YORK.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—At the annual election held November 27, the following list of officers and managers were elected by the society. Their term of service commences January 1, 1866.

Rev. Bishop Morris, President.
Rev. Bishop JAMES, 1st Vice President.
Rev. Bishop SCOTT, 2d " "
Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, 3d "
Rev. Bishop HARRIS, 4th "
Rev. Bishop AMES, 5th "
Rev. Bishop CLARK, 6th "
Rev. Bishop THOMSON, 7th "
Rev. Bishop KINGSTON, 8th "
Mr. J. E. DURRIN, 9th "
Mr. ERIC L. FANCHER, 10th "
Hon. MORSE F. ODELL, 11th "
Mr. DANIEL L. ROSS, 12th "
Rev. Dr. DAVID BAKER, 13th "
Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, 14th "
Rev. J. E. DURRIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., Assistant Secy. Secretary.
Rev. D. S. COOPER, A. M. A., Asst. Cor. Secy.
Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D., Treasurer.
Rev. ADAM POWELL, D. D., Assistant Treasurer.
Rev. DAVID TERRY, Recording Secretary.

REV. DR. BAKER.

BISHOPS THOMAS A. MORRIS, STEPHEN S. JAMES, LEVI SCOTT, MATTHEW CLARK, EDWARD C. BAKER, EDWARD H. AMES, DAVID W. CLARK, EDWARD THOMSON, CALVIN J. JOHN, JAMES P. DURRIN, D. D., DAVID C. CRAWFORD, JAMES HOLDICH, D. D., JAMES R. PORTER, C. PURNEY, JOHN A. ROCHE, DANIEL WISE, D. D., GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., JAMES M. TUTTLE, FOX, ROBERT L. COOPER, D. D., CYRUS M. COOPER, D. D., C. COOPER, J. C. CURRY, D. D., A. C. FOSS, R. S. FOSTER, D. D., HENRY BANGS, H. B. BIGDWAY, JAMES A. AVARS, ALBERT S. HUNTS, GEORGE HUGHES, FRANCIS HALL, JAMES B. OSKLEY, WILLIAM SHAW, JAMES C. STEPHENS, J. C. STONE, J. C. STONE, WILLIAM A. COPE, Wm. TURNER, ERIC L. FANCHER, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, JAMES H. TAFT, MOSES F. ODELL, TIMOTHY A. HOWE, HIRAM M. FORSTER, HORN, WARRILL, HENRY J. BAKER, JAMES LITTLE, JAMES BISHOP, HAROLD DOLINER, JOHN FRENCH, JOHN H. OCKERSON, STEPHEN CROWELL, J. MC'COY, OLIVER HOYT, JOHN C. NORTH, GILBERT HOYT, WALTER SHAW, SCHUYLER HALSTEAD, CHARLES H. FULLER, J. C. KELLY.

ASSOCIATES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held in the city of Baltimore on Sunday and Monday, January 14 and 15, 1866. This is a most important meeting, we anticipate one of the most important meetings ever held. We suggest that our friends, meditating a visit to Washington on or about that time, will concur in this arrangement, and make their arrangements for this proposed grand occasion by making their arrangements accordingly. One thing is certain, and that is that the Baltimore brethren know how to extend a hearty greeting to their brethren from all over the country.

CACONFERENCES FOR COLORED PEOPLE IN LOUISIANA.—We are in receipt of the following telegram from Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans: "I have this day, November 21, secured to the colored Methodists all the churches in Louisiana by the written relinquishment of Rev. J. C. Keeler, of the colored Conference."

A SOJOURN IN NEW ENGLAND.—We have a note from one of whom we extract: "I thank God, and thank you and the Missionary Board, for the generous sum of missionary money that has been called upon us for the apportioning year. I don't know whether we shall be able to return to our Conference or not, but you may be assured that as far as I have any influence, the efforts shall be an extraordinary one."

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Methodism was early introduced into Western Massachusetts—I mean that part of it included in the Springfield District, which includes the Franklin, Hampshire, and parts of a portion of Berkshire, occupying a territory of about forty miles in length, and fifty in width, and in the centre by the Connecticut River. Three Conferences were held within this territory before the year 1810. This was held in Worcester, Sept. 8, 1810, the second at Springfield, Sept. 19, 1810, the third at Granville, Sept. 19, 1798. This was the largest Conference ever convened in New England—about fifty preachers being present, all of whom have passed to the westward since that time. The next Conference, who was received at this time into the traveling connection. The old house is still standing where the Conference met, and meetings are occasionally held there. Most of the members of the visiting attend church at Bradford, about four miles distant. Here we have a good society, which at present, under the labors of Bro. J. H. Gaylord, is enjoying a great degree of prosperity. The members are now scattered, and have been entirely removed, D. P. Robinson, in addition to his previous generous donations, giving \$700 of it. Some revival influence is still felt.

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CONCERNING THE WHIT OF HELL'S CIRCUS.—On the 26 ult. the President signed an order suspending as the seat of habeas corpus, in certain cases, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, the District of Columbia, the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. It will be a source of pride to the Missourians that their State is so thoroughly purged; but it is not included in the exception. Thus the President has made her example for her sister States. Looking to her they will see disloyalty extorted from offices of trust and from the ballot box.

POLITICAL.

In the State Senate of Missouri a bill to make treasonous acts to be tried, on the 23d ult., and committed to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that no person shall address another by a title acquired in the rebel service, without prefixing the word "rebel"; that no person shall wear a uniform or insignia denoting official position in the rebel service; these and other provisions to be enforced by fines, one half to go to the informer and the other to the school fund.

Mosses, Houston and Parsons were elected United States Senators in joint convention of the Alabama Legislature, on the 28th ult.

The Florida State Convention adjourned sine die, on the 7th ult. The election of State officers was to take place on the 29th.

The Virginia Legislature met last Monday.

The North Carolina Legislature passed the Congressional Amendment abolishing slavery, on the 1st.

The platform of the Louisiana Democracy has for two of its planks—compensation for emancipation, and "this is a government of white people."

ITEMS.

The Treasury Department has possession of the plate on which the counterfeiting of the five-hundred-dollar-fifty-note was printed. It appears that the plate is an electrotype from a lead impression of the genuine.

A lot of material for making counterfeit twenty-five cent notes has been seized near Philadelphia.

The German farmers of Texas have again raised their superior cotton crop. It brings a higher price than cultivated by slave labor.

The Charleston Courier says there are signs of a negro insurrection in South Carolina. The freedmen refuse to contract for labor longer than till January, when they say affairs will change; and they are trading pigs and hams for powder and caps.

In former years 85,000 tons of coffee were imported to the United States from Brazil. Brazil is the greatest coffee-producing country in the world.

Last year 900 new buildings were put up in Chicago. Six of them cost \$100,000 each. The aggregate cost of the 900 dwellings was \$66,000.

The freedmen pay \$1,000 per month for their headquarters building in New York.

Nineteen vessels were fitted out for the rebels, in British ports, during the war. Five of these hoisted the Confederate flag. The others were stopped.

Fourteen hundred workmen were discharged at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, on the 30th ult.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of all soldiers imprisoned for desertion.

President Johnson said to Gov. Holden that "The result of the recent elections in North Carolina is greatly damaged the prospects of that State in the restoration of its governmental relations."

The President is said to have returned the estimates of one of the Secretaries three times, with peremptory orders to "cut them down."

Bingham Young and his associates preach open defiance of the government, and are drilling their followers into efficient military organization.

The Burlington, Vt., Manufacturing Company has purchased the peat bed surrounding Colchester Pond, with about 100 acres of land, for \$11,000, with a view of using the peat in the manufacture of iron.

The Prussian Government accuses Massachusetts of enlisting Prussian subjects by compulsion and fraud, and demands an explanation from the United States. A committee is to meet at Washington and investigate the matter.

There are now at the University of Virginia two hundred and thirty students, nearly all of whom were in the rebel army during the war.

Van Amburgh, the celebrated lion tamer, died in Philadelphia last Wednesday very suddenly. He was a native of New York.

Recently a Richmond man, in delivering a funeral discourse, had occasion to use the expression, "sleeping upon the couch of death," as an illustration, would be regarded by a sensible person as quite appropriate and the purpose. Not so, however, to the husband of the deceased; for he waited upon the clergyman and demanded an apology for having inuited that his wife died on a couch!

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, having lost \$60,000 by the Morgan raid in June, 1864, sued J. W. Witherpoon, a retired Morgan officer, attacked his land and got judgment from a circuit for the whole sum. He appeals.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has established an eating house and library where men can get a cup of coffee and a plate of soup for five cents, and spend their evenings in reading. It is a good substitute for the drug shop.

Some thirty or forty copper veins, some of them extending several miles, have been discovered at Starkboro, Vt., and steps have been taken to work them.

FORGOTTEN MUSICAL.

The JAMAICA INSURANCE FUND.—The outbreak among the Jamaica negroes has been entirely suppressed. The numbers of rebels that have been hung is 2,000, and 1,000 have been killed by the military. The English people now deplore the guilt of the government in oppressing the blacks, while little has been done to elevate them, they having been left in ignorance, and without employment.

The Daily News thinks the dispatches from Jamaica prove "that the ferocity of savagery can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers as thoroughly as by Indians or Cossacks." This inaccuracy is a warning to the South not to drive the freedmen to desperation.

At a meeting in New York, last week, Rev. Dr. Cheever read a letter he had received from an eminent resident of England, (George Thompson, probably,) who believes the revolt originated in the South to destroy confidence in the negro. He has facts upon which to base his assertion.

UPRACTION.—The people of Schleswig-Holstein protest agains being held as a part of the Danish kingdom. Austria and Prussia, in conjunction with the German Confederation, listened to the protest, and wrested the Duchy of Holstein from the kingdom of Denmark. The inhabitants of Schleswig desired the Duke of Augustenburg, for their Duke. Prussia, with other German States, usurps the government of Schleswig, and the Prussian Commissioners have announced that a military force will be used to prevent the inhabitants of Schleswig from recognizing the Duke of Augustenburg, or other person, as having authority in the Duchy. The free city of Frankfort has denounced this usurpation of Austria and Prussia. These two powers in turn remonstrated to the Senate of Frankfort against what they called coarse attacks, and threatened the Mayor and Senate with intervention should further meetings of delegates be permitted. The Frankfort Senate energetically rejects the demands made upon it, and cites the Federal Constitution, which allows members of the German Confederation arbitrary intervention into the sovereign rights of other German States, and expresses the determination to uphold its independence. The government of Prussia has issued a broadside edition of newspaper to give every person the power to rally to its roayal cause, except to the King of Prussia in Hanover and the Emperor of Austria in Holstein. Hanover and other German States have agreed to propose to the Federal Diet that the Hohenzollern estate be convened, and that Schleswig be incorporated into Germany, and that the Confederation pay the expense of the late Danish war.

AMERICAN CRIMES.—The North American News that the Washington Government pursues a moderate course as to the Alabama claims, it would seem difficult to limit the extent of the probable flaw of British capital into American securities, new and old, for there is evidence on every side that the result of the civil war has raised the prestige and credit of America and her enterprises higher than they ever stood before.

THE PENDING CLAIMS.—When Earl Russell refused to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, Mr. Adams withdrew that proposition, leaving Mr. Russell to suggest something better. Referring to Mr. Russell's proposal to submit certain questions to a commission, Mr. Adams asks, What questions? Mr. Russell was obliged to make the ridiculous confession that he did not know what questions, and asked time to consider. There the matter rested at last account.

MEXICO.—President Juarez wrote, on the 3d ult., that the French had evacuated Chihuahua, and he was about to return to the city of Chihuahua to re-establish the Na-

tional Government. The Imperialists had also evacuated the city, the President having fled under cover of darkness, the last French soldier having embarked at Matanzas. Much ill-feeling exists between the French at Matanzas and the Americans on the opposite side of the river. The Americans are charged with bringing him, and whilst I took internally. The relief was immediate, and the news of it was soon known. I have since been sent to New York for half a dozen of the lame bodies, and am thankful to say it has proved to my family and to others who have used it, of inestimable value, and relief to almost all kinds of suffering and pain.

Yours truly,

H. D. MEAD,
Sold by Druggists and all dealers in family medicine.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenians in Ireland, was arrested in Dublin on the 11th ult.

The London Times thinks now, that it is for the American Government to prosecute Waddell, of the Shenandoah, under British law, or claim him under the extradition treaty. It would not pity Waddell if he were convicted of a felony at common law.

The Spanish outrages upon Chile are the subject of discussion among the English press. The feeling is that England, France and the United States should take action.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Quissey or Infusion of the Throat is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall. Cold collyrium, and various ointments, are of great value. In Quissey, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

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They are grateful in knowing that the virtues of Dr. MEAD'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are becoming known by the community. These Pills are composed entirely of vegetable extracts, mostly from plants growing in our country; some of these plants have a direct action on the Liver, others are stimulants, and others are tonics. The Liver is the Bile and Lungs. It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all those extracts that these Pills are sold in vials in have exhausted every other means to obtain relief.

For sale by Weeks & Potter, No. 179 Washington Street, George C. Goodwin & Co., No. 38 Hanover Street, J. Wilson, G. S. & Co., No. 138 Washington Street, Boston, and all other druggists.

Opinion of the Press.

At present we have no specific for the hair ever offered to the public, a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious ingredients. It will restore gray hair to its original color—will prevent the hair falling out—and will promote its growth. It is a splendid hair dressing—cleaning the scalp, and making the hair soft, smooth and shiny.

This remedy is prepared by a regular physician of thirty years' experience, and an extensive practice in diseases of the pulmonary mucous membranes, preventing constantly the most dangerous and fatal diseases.

It is a valuable preparation, and will be well received by physicians.

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For sale by Weeks & Potter, No. 179

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald.

THE REST.

*Life is sweet, and many blessings
Thickly crowd the pilgrim-way;
Peace and comfort like a river,
Is our portion day by day.
But though earth has many pleasures,
And our path is richly blessed,
In the soul there is a yearning
For the never-ending Rest.*

*Life is sweet—her heaven is sweeter;
Earth hath joys—but heaven the more;
It is sunshine—but the glory
Equals not the radiant shore.
Every gleam of light that falleth,
Every joy within the breast,
Is a foretaste, and awakes
Deeper longings for the Rest.*

*Spring may scatter with her blossoms,
Summer wave her ripening grain,
Autumn tinge each sprout with glory,
Winter bring her snowy train;
Yet earth's beauty never quenches
The desire, by each possessed,
To inherit the abiding, and
A soul-satisfying Rest.*

*Brief the journey—just before us
Flows the river that divides
Earth's green pastures from the highlands,
Where this lasting boon abides.
Even now the halleyish
Of the holy ones and blest,
Greet the ear, as on we hasten,
To enjoy the long-sought Rest.*

October 27, 1865. CHIRLX.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING HYMN.

Copies of the following Hymn of Praise for choir and congregational use in our National Thanksgiving, can be had at cost, 75 cents per hundred, set to familiar music of J. P. Magee, 5 Cornhill, Boston, or by address P. O. Box 814, Portland, N. H.

*Pray for the Lord's O ransomed nations!
From His hand all good things come;
He hath built a firm foundation;
E'en the rock of Liberty!*

Father, we thank Thee for evermore!

Their strength from Thee comes to right;

Gloom had shrouded us forever;

But Heaven's redeeming might!

Then with panes sang God's praises,

Now, and through all coming time;

Love which manhood's standard raises,

Men great, and strong, and vigorous

O'er trembling Doubt and Fear,

Call for rapture, holy, glorious,

Living faith and constant cheer.

Infinite Jehovah! I ad—

While in Thy favor stand,

Thou art the One that has made us

A regenerated land;

And while time shall us linger,

May we love the Just and Right,

Seeing Freedom's guiding finger

Pointing to eternal life.

EDWARD P. NOWELL.

Literary Notices.

HISTORY OF CONGREGATIONALISM. By George Purchase, 2 vols., pp. 1819. New York: Hunt & Co., 1865. Price, \$12. E. P. DODGE & CO.

This is the most extensive, elaborate, and carefully prepared History of Congregationalism yet published in this country. It is a continuation of the author's previous work entitled "A View of Congregationalism." He assumes that the apostolic church was Congregational in its polity, and then attempts to trace its "history" down to the present time. This work, of which these volumes are the second edition, begins at about A.D. 250. In their mechanical execution these volumes are beautiful, with large, clear type, and tinted paper, "done up" in the best style of the "Riverside Press."

The author writes in an easy, pleasant style, abounds in learned references, and presents the full strength of the historical argument in favor of the Congregational theory and polity. Those who are pleased with that form of church government will be fully satisfied with the author's premises, statements, proofs, and conclusions.

Those who wish to view the whole subject from the Congregational standpoint, and to lay it at their door, will find this a very convenient and valuable book.

We are unable to see, after all the light shed by these two volumes upon the subject, that the Congregational polity is more divine, or more unknown in church history than Apostolic Succession in the ministry of the English Church. It is owing probably to our natural obfuscation of intellect.

FOR WINTER EVENINGS, or Games for Little Folks. Is the title of a little book published by Graves & Young, of this city. It contains a Checker-board, Morris and Fox and Geese-board, German Tactic and Chinese chess, with directions for playing each.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND INFLUENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF RATIONALISM IN EUROPE. By W. E. LECKY, M.A.; 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 405. 386. New York: D. Appleton & Co., for sale by Nichols & Noyes, Boston.

We will hill with some satisfaction the appearance of this work. The publishers have performed their duty well, and given it to us in so solid, substantial form, and in a type that middle-aged men can read without glasses. It is the object of the author "to trace the history of the spirit of Rationalism, not simply a class of defined doctrines or criticisms, but rather a certain cast of thought and bias of reasoning which has been dominant in Europe, and a marked peculiarity in Europe."

The author is definitely sympathetic with Rationalism, and traces its history in the interests of that party, leaving out of his calculation all supernatural causation and controlling influences.

The work is entitled to a more extensive notice than we have space to give, and our readers must look for a full setting forth of its merits and demerits in some of the Quoteries.

THE YANKEE MERRY, or the Adventures of a Naval Officer. A Story of the Great Rebellion, by Oliver Optic. 16mo., pp. 332. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

There will be a perfect furor among the boys as soon as this volume is announced; for Mr. Optic is very popular with that class of readers. We do not introduce his last work, his last book will need no puffing. That book has "the" in it.

The Young Man's Farce, by Daniel C. Edy, D. Mono., pp. 268. Boston: Graves & Young.

The mechanical work in this volume is in the highest style of the art. The binding, tinted paper, type, are all excellent. The author writes in a vigorous, glowing style, and carries the reader's attention and heart along with him. He has "admiration for the erring, counsel for the tempted, encouragement for the desponding, and hope for the fallen." It is a good book, and we trust, as we trust it will be, extensively read. Ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, writes thus to the author: "The young men of our country need the teachings of this book to prepare them for the responsible duties of the present. I cordially commend it to the young men, especially of our cities. It should be in every family and library."

MR. AMBROSE'S LETTERS on the REBELLION. By John F. Kennedy. 16mo., paper covers, pp. 246. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

These letters, originally addressed to Mr. Weston, of the *National Intelligencer*, and all except the last published in that paper, are very readable, and contain much information.

GOOD LITTLE HEARTS is the title of a set of volumes, 16mo. of well written and prettily illustrated books for little children, by Aunt Fanny, entitled *The Metropolitan Fair, Junior; The Bird's Nest Stories; Nelly Rivers; Great Riches; Stories told in Tales; Woods, Hard & Houghton, New York; Lee & Shepard, Boston.*

The Life and Adventures of ROBINSON CRUSOE, by Daniel Defoe, with 10 illustrations. Large 12mo., pp. 328. Hard & Houghton, New York; Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Here is another candidate for popular favor. It is charmingly written, with no lack of interest in the story, and as beautifully gotten up as Robinson Crusoe!

THE BABY SONG OF THE FINLAND PEASANT. Translated from the French of Souvestre for Zion's Herald.

Sleep, little bird of the prairies, sleep sweetly pretty little bird'n red-breast, God will wake you when it is time.

Slumber is at the door and says: Isn't there here a darling child who wants to sleep? A little child

wrapped in its blankets, a beautiful child resting beneath its covering of wool.

Sleep, little bird of the prairies, sleep sweetly pretty little robin red-breast.

* M. *

Children.

TRUTH.

Once there was a little boy,
With curly hair and pleasant eye,
A boy who always spoke the truth,
And never lied or lied to me.
And when he would go to school,
The children all would cry,
There goes the curly-headed boy,
The boy who never tells a lie.

And everybody loved him so,
Because he always told the truth,
That even when he grew old,
Everyone said, "There goes the honest youth."

And when the people that stood near,
Would turn to ask the reason why,
The answer would be always this,
"Because he never told a lie."

Zion's Herald.

Another THOUGHT TO THE CHILDREN.

DEAR CHILDREN.—The year 1865 is nearly ended, and 1866 is almost begun. The Editor wishes to say a few words to you before the old year goes out, and also to make a request of you before the new year comes in. What we wish to say to you is this: We have been looking ahead and making arrangements to improve the Children's Department next year, that is, to give you a greater variety of reading suited to your tastes, and more of it. Some of the good ministers tell us that we ought to give more space in the *Herald* to the Children's Department. We think just so; and what is more, we are going to do it. We heard a man say to another one morning last week, "As you know I will do, you can, do what you please upon it." So said the other man, "I know it." So when we say, "We are going to do it," you may look out for it, sure.

But what do the children want? Do you want puzzles or stories? or both? Some of our dear little readers must write to us and let us know what will please them best. Suppose, now, all the children under sixteen years of age should sit down and write us a letter, telling what will suit the children best. Do you want long stories, or short ones? real or fictitious? Do you understand that last word, fictitious? It means unreal, or made-up stories. You must write short letters, just enough to let us know what you want, and write plain, so that we can read them quickly, for we have a sight of work to do. We are so busy, day after day, that we cannot stop to eat as apples, even if anybody should send us one; which they don't. When we used to keep school, the children gave us lots of such things. Those days are past now. Who cares for editors? Where!

Well, now for the request. As we are going to make the *Herald* so much better for the children, we will all you poor little boys and girls, and we don't care if you get the larger folks to help you—we are off to the track again, almost—we want you to talk to the other children, and tell them what the Editor says to you, and get them to persuade their parents to subscribe for *Zion's Herald* for 1866. You can do a great favor, if you will try. The girls can do this work as well as the boys, and we want you all to go at it once, and see how many new subscribers we can get for you.

Living at a distance from the home of worship, she has lost the sense of attachment to the church meetings, but was interested in the affairs of the church.

She was an affectionate wife, a kind and faithful mother, a worthy and beloved neighbor, exhibiting all the traits of a good Christian woman.

She fell in an instant, leaving a noble, Christian companion and six lovely children deeply to lament her sudden departure.

W. B. FENSLAW.

REV. JAMES P. JUNKINS died at Keene, N. H., Oct. 27, aged 42 years. Mrs. JUNKINS had been married three years in the 8th Mass. Regiment. During his absence she appeared anxious to recover, but after a return for some weeks before her death was assigned, a sweet peace rested upon her. She said, "I feel that I will go well." Dr. F. O. PHILIPS.

Mrs. MARTHA JUNKINS died of consumption, at Keene, N. H., Oct. 27, aged 37 years. She was a widow, but had a son, a member of the 10th Mass. Regiment.

Dr. J. W. COOPER, of Keene, N. H., died on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, aged 50 years.

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